

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

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WHOLE NUMBER 395.

DRIVE TO STIR UP PATRIOTS OPENS

STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL OPENS CAMPAIGN TO EXPLAIN REASONS OF THE WAR.

BUDGET BILL IS INTRODUCED

Object of Measure Before Legislature Is to Wipe Out All Continuous Appropriations and Provide For Needs By Biennial Appropriations.

—Frankfort.
A campaign of patriotic education for Kentucky and especially the rural districts—a campaign such as the state has never experienced, one which, in the language of one of the moving spirits in the plan, "will turn the state upside down and direct the searchlight of truth into every nook and corner," is being prepared by the Publicity and Speakers' Bureau Committee of the State Council of Defense, which concluded its sessions in Louisville recently.

It will be the endeavor of the Publicity Committee to rouse the people of Kentucky to an understanding of the meaning of the war, and of the collective and individual responsibility of all citizens.

The state legislature, now in session, will be asked to provide funds for a campaign that "will make use of every organized agency possible that will aid in the dissemination of war information and the development of a positive patriotism."

A telegram from President Wilson expressing hearty approval of the plan was received by Edward W. Hines, chairman of the State Council. The President's telegram read:

"May I not extend through you my best wishes to the country representatives and speakers and war workers of Kentucky gathered together at the war conference of the Kentucky State Council of Defense to discuss the war problem of the state and to develop plans for a state-wide speaking campaign? It is peculiarly the opportunity of the state councils of defense to arouse and inform the people of the community so that each individual will be able to play his part intelligently in our great struggle for democracy and justice. In this work the Kentucky State Council and all its representatives have my sincere interest and regards."

Budget Bill.

The budget, designed to wipe out all continuous appropriations and provide for state departments and institutions by biennial appropriations, was introduced by Senator J. W. Harlan, of Danville. It makes the Governor, Auditor and Chairman of the Tax Commission a board to lay the needs and conditions of departments and institutions before the Assembly at each session. Prohibition bills, backed up with anti-shipping bills, prohibitions for saloonists to serve on grand juries and as election officers, three redistricting measures; a number of municipal bills, including one by Representative Hamilton, providing for municipal assessments at the same time as county and state; bills increasing the compensation of assessors, making the assessment July 1 instead of September 1, protecting rabbits; an "eight-hour law, one abolishing the "fellow-servant" rule of law and modifying the doctrine of contributory negligence in suits between common carriers and their employees; appropriating money for state hospitals and the deaf school; to provide for registration of soldiers in the field; and many other things were included in the great bill. The first bill has been reported by the Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments which will report favorably the Frost bill, submitting a state-wide amendment to the constitution to the people.

Farm Labor Survey.

A survey of the farm labor situation in Kentucky is now being taken by the Department of Education in connection with the Agricultural Extension Departments of the State and Federal Government. V. O. Gilbert states that the county superintendents are co-operating with farm agents in an effort to get a comprehensive report on conditions in all parts of the state before the busy spring season opens.

Cars Frozen Up.

The recent weather put the interurban and city street car service so completely out of commission that an official of the traction company had to announce that no further effort would be made to start the cars until there was a complete change in the weather. The city cars stood around in the streets at different points and an interurban held its place in front of the old Capital Hotel.

Make Recommendations.

State Inspector and Examiner N. B. Sewell, who during his term of office has compiled a list of state employees and salaries and the appropriations for departments and institutions, besides making a study of the fiscal relations between county collecting agencies and the state treasury, in his annual report just completed, recommends several changes in existing statutes, many of them designed to bring about more complete harmony and efficiency as well as economy in the conduct of county and state offices.



1—Col. Theodore Roosevelt urging to greater efforts the men of the shipyard at Chester, Pa. 2—British dressing station under fire on the west front. 3—Type of the hangars that are being built in this country and France for America's great air fleet.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Astounding Order by Garfield Stops Nation's Industries for Five Days.

CAUSED BY THE COAL FAMINE

Nine Additional Holidays Decried—Storm of Protests Is Unavailing—Attacks on Secretary Baker Continue—Central Powers Reject Russian Peace Proposals.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"It is the earnest desire of the fuel administration to prevent any curtailment of industry or of labor." With these words, Fuel Administrator Garfield closed his summary of the most drastic and startling experiment in domestic and war economy made by this or any other government. For five days beginning January 18 every factory and workshop in the region east of the Mississippi and including all of Louisiana and Minnesota, was ordered closed, with the exception of those manufacturing perishable food or food for immediate consumption. Ten successive Mondays beginning January 21 are ordered to be observed as holidays when the consumption of coal shall cease except in specified cases.

Doctor Garfield stated that he expected to save 30,000,000 tons of coal by his order. Very likely he will, but his plan, announced without warning, brought a tremendous storm about his head. Immovable business men, whose affairs were dislocated despite the "earnest desire" of the administrator, flooded Washington with protests and requests for revocation of the order, but it had been issued after consultation with and by direction of President Wilson and the wailers had no chance for relief save in those individual instances where it was necessary to prevent injury to health or destruction of property.

Another and most important angle to the situation was the enforced loss of millions of dollars in wages to workers. Some big concerns did not deduct anything from the pay of their employees, but it was beyond hope that this example would be followed by any considerable number of employers.

Congress, startled out of its usual deliberative calm, but into action immediately. The senate committee on manufacturers called Doctor Garfield before it and heard an explanation that the order be delayed for five days for investigation. This Administrator Garfield, on advice of the president, ignored. In the house various resolutions were introduced, but immediate action was blocked by certain Democrats.

As finally issued, the order permitted ship yards and essential war industries to get coal and remain in operation during the five workless days.

The metropolitan press of the country in general bitterly scored Doctor Garfield for his order and declared that it not only was a ghastly mistake, but exposed to the world the utter incompetence of America to meet a condition that throughout the war has confronted the nations allied with us and yet has called for no such panic action by any one of them. The severe winter weather which paralyzed traffic, and the extraordinary demands for fuel due to wartime conditions are cited by Doctor Garfield as the emergency necessitating this order. The miners blame the railroads for the coal shortage and the railroads blame the "starvation policy" of the government toward them for the last generation. More coal was mined in the United States last year than ever before, the output exceeding that of 1914 by 10,000,000 tons of anthracite and 42,000,000 tons of bituminous. Of the output

only about 3 per cent was exported, mostly to Canada. Yet, within the last week England sent coal to us, in order that supply ships might not be stopped.

Out of the line of congressional investigation the marine corps has come with added luster, the contrast to war department conditions being sadly marked. The house committee said the corps has been kept supplied on a war basis with no apparent delays, while about 25,000 recruits during the year have been properly housed, clothed, fed and trained. The secret of this lies in the fact that Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commander of the corps, believed in preparedness. Two months before America entered the war he ordered 50,000 pairs of shoes and 25,000 Lewis machine guns. His purchasing system has worked smoothly and efficiently, possibly because he has had the assistance of no "dollar-a-week" civilians, whose capibilities and knowledge are not commensurate with their patriotism. The bureau of construction and repair and engineering of the navy department also received high praise from the committee.

Secretary Baker and his management of the war department are still the objects of sharp attack and the demands for his resignation or removal increase daily. His long defense before the senate committee was the reverse of satisfactory, and there is decided diversity of opinion as to whether or not his resignation of bureau of war will cure the evils that have infected his department. Senator Wilford said the committee the day plan was faulty in that it did not concentrate control and relied too much on voluntary effort, and immediately thereafter Mr. Wilford resigned his post of chairman of the war industries board. It was limited a new chairman might not be appointed pending action on the proposals for the creation of a war supply department or administration.

Can it be that Mr. Baker, deep in his purblind soul, believes the war will come to an end before the American troops are called on to fight, and therefore is willing that adequate preparations for their active participation in the conflict shall be delayed? In his review of operations in Europe he says a great German offensive is to be expected on the west front, but he is confident that the war-worn British and French armies can withstand it.

Cherry controversy raged throughout the week between the German groups represented respectively by Von Linden-dorff and Von Krichbaum—the pan-Germans and the non-pans-Germans. There was a report that the government had compromised the dispute by yielding to Von Krichbaum as to the east front, and assuring Von Linden-dorff that he might grab any land on the west front that the military forces of the empire could seize and hold through the peace negotiations. But this report was unconfirmed.

Berlin stated officially on Thursday that the central powers had found the Russian proposals unacceptable, and that German and Austrian troops would not be withdrawn from the occupied territories while the war lasts. The Austro-Germans, the statement added, do not intend incorporating into their respective countries the territories now occupied by them.

Trotsky clinging to his demands for the right of self-determination for all nationalities, and that principle, supported by Lloyd-George and President Wilson, has taken his place as almost the leading peace term of the opponents of the central powers. The German General Hoffman taunts the bolsheviks with the fact that they are inconsistent because they are fighting the Poles, but on the other hand Lenin, Trotsky and their fellows have permitted the setting up of independent governments in various parts of Russia because the people so wished it. They have just declared, also, that their government supports the right of the Armenians in Russia and Turkey to be independent and to decide their own destiny. The British government has so far recognized the bolsheviks as to establish official relations with their minister in London.

Turkistan announced its independence on Tuesday.

Petrograd announced that after

days of fighting the bolshevik forces had seized Irkutsk, eastern Siberia, disarming the Cossacks and military cadets. They also have occupied Orenburg.

Among the interesting reports that came out of Russia was due to the effect that the former czar and his family had made their escape from Tobolsk. Another story said the former czar had become hopelessly insane.

The abandonment of the Roumanian front by the Russian troops led to a nasty little row. Roumanians arrested and disarmed several Russian regiments, and the Russian government at once put under arrest the Roumanian diplomats in Petrograd and threatened war on Roumania if the Russian soldiers were not at once freed. A strong joint protest by representatives of all the allied and neutral powers brought about the release of the Roumanian diplomats.

Then came an astonishing order from the bolshevik government for the arrest of King Ferdinand of Roumania and his incarceration in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. This was attributed to the action of the Roumanians in arresting some Austrian officers who had attempted to pass through the Roumanian lines to fraternize with the Russians.

The British labor party came to the front on Tuesday with a message to the Russian people announcing that the British people accepted the principle of self-determination of peoples and no annexations for the British empire, especially in the middle East, Africa and India. The manifesto concluded with an appeal to the peoples of central Europe to help end the war by the defeat of militarism on both sides, and not to drive the British people, as they are driving the Russians, into the terrible choice between continuing the conflict and abandoning the only principles that can save the world.

There is not much to be written of the week's fighting. The German papers were talking openly of the coming great offensive on the west front and asserted that a million more troops had been sent into France, but Von Hindenburg still delayed the blow. The activity of the aviators was notable, and the allied flying men made several successful bombing raids on German cities, Karlsruhe especially being hard hit.

In Italy the main event of the week was a surprise attack by the Italians, supported by the French, by which certain important dominating positions on Monte Asolone were wrested from the Austrians and their observation posts destroyed.

On Wednesday the Austrians made a desperate attempt to recapture the lost positions. For four hours they attacked fiercely and were stubbornly fought off, finally retiring, leaving the field covered with their dead.

The German submarines have not been very active of late, the weekly report of the British admiralty showing only six large British vessels and four smaller ones sunk. One of the submarines, however, emerged off Yarmouth and shot at pretty English ships violently. Three persons were killed.

Further evidence that the submarine service is most distasteful to the German sailors is contained in the report from Geneva of another mutiny among the submarine crews at Kiel, the German naval base. Thirty-eight officers were said to have been killed. The number of U-boats retreating to German ports is decreasing every month, according to the Geneva correspondent.

France is in the throes of a new Calixtus scandal, the former premier being now under arrest on a charge of treason. The affair was brought to a crisis by information supplied by Secretary Lansing, for it appears that Calixtus entered in intrigue with Count von Luxburg in Argentina in 1915 and was in communication with the foreign office at Berlin with the object of concluding peace. His plotting in Italy also has been exposed and documents seized there show he planned to make himself dictator of Italy.

COAL CONSERVED AS INDUSTRIES CLOSE

BIG BUSINESS CAPTAINS OBEY ORDER, THOUGH THEY HAVE RIGHT TO REMAIN OPEN.

Fuel For Fifty Ships Reaches New York, and Hampton Roads Gets Supply For 100 Vessels—Tug and Barge Facilities Are Taxed to Limit.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Two of the chief accomplishments of the Government in closing down industry by cutting off fuel supplies have been achieved, Fuel Administrator Garfield announced. Homes throughout the East, he said, are receiving coal in larger quantities than has been reported for weeks and bunker coal again is moving to seaboard in sufficient volume to supply trans-Atlantic shipping. A third aim—the clearing of railroad congestion—has not been attained as yet, largely, Dr. Garfield declared, because of unusual weather conditions.

The first of the ten Monday holidays was observed generally and business everywhere in the East was at a standstill. Reports told of few violations of the order. They indicated that thousands of establishments were closed, even though they had a technical right to remain open.

Reports said New York had on hand coal sufficient to fill the bunkers of 50 vessels, and Hampton Roads had received supplies sufficient for more than 100 ships held in port there. "We are supplying coal to the piers," Dr. Garfield said. "It now is a question of putting it aboard ships." The heavy movement of coal to port has taxed tug and barge facilities heavily. Despite a pooling arrangement put into operation at New York it was found difficult to handle receipts.

At the Shipping Board it was said that both tugs and barges there would be commandeered, if necessary, to make the work more efficient. J. E. Parsons, special representative of the board at New York, in charge of bunkering, has been given full authority to exercise the board's commanding power in his discretion. Only one big concern at New York has not entered the pool. It was intimated that it would be forced to do so immediately. In Hampton Roads heavy ice was interfering to some extent with bunkering. In declining to put an embargo on the receipt by railroads of general freight, Director General McAdoo, who was learned, acted against the advice of the War Commerce Board, which adopted a resolution approving the suggestion. Officials who sought the embargo as a means of relief from congestion declared this measure still would have to be taken or else non-essentials would have to be delayed transportation before the railroad situation is improved to any considerable extent.

Three Aviators Killed at Toronto.

Toronto, Ont.—Three student aviators in training with the Royal Flying Corps here, one of them an American, were killed as a result of accidents to their machines while in the air. N. M. Milne, of Malden, Mass., was killed when his machine was struck by another driven by D. E. McMillan, of Durham Centre, N. B., who also was killed. Axel George Benedix, a Dane, was killed at the Leaside Camp when his machine overbalanced as he was making an ascent.

Town Cuts Cord Wood.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The huge fires of Lawrenceburg will be kept burning with wood for a time. More than 300 physicians, lawyers and other professional men and residents passed the day chopping cordwood at three camps established on the river bank. Night found them with 600 cords of wood cut. This wood will be saved up at the veneer works and will be delivered to buyers by dealers who can not supply coal.

Americans Kill Two Mexicans.

El Paso, Texas.—Two armed Mexicans were shot and killed on the "Island" opposite Fabens, Texas, 32 miles southeast of here, when United States cavalry patrols returned rifle fire from the Mexican side of the line, according to a report received at military headquarters here. One American cavalryman's horse was shot from under him.

American Boat Fired On.

Pekin.—The American gunboat Monowai was fired upon by the Chinese 50 miles above Yenchow, on the Yangtze-Kiang. A sailor named O'Brien was killed and two other sailors were wounded. The firing lasted for half an hour. It is presumed that the assailants were a detachment of the Southern revolutionists' forces.

U-Boat Sinks Three Convoyed Ships.

New York.—Authentic news of the sinking of three large steamers, one an American freighter, while a convoy of which they were a part was passing a lighthouse on the Spanish coast last month, was received in shipping circles here. The three ships were sunk in rapid succession by one submarine, but owing to the proximity of the shore and a lack of information of the whereabouts of the submarine, the ships were not rescued.

NEWS CULLINGS From Kentucky

Whitesburg.—Trachoma clinics are billed to be held in the several different towns of Eastern Kentucky within the next few months.

Cave City.—Local freight train of the L. & N., No. 32, was derailed at this place. The derailment was caused by a frozen switch failing to respond.

Lexington.—Fire in the rear of the saloon and grocery owned and operated by "Doc" Sarlin, at the corner of Fifth and Campbell streets, caused a loss of \$2,500 to the building and contents. The origin of the blaze is unknown.

Lancaster.—County Farm Agent W. H. Rogers has called a meeting of the hemp growers of Garrard county. Steps will be taken to market the 1917 crop and to insure the future raising of hemp. John Fields will be chief speaker.

Hopkinsville.—Prof. Grover C. Koffman, principal of the Hopkinsville High School, has been appointed by State Director Fred M. Sackett, of Louisville, as Food Administrator for Christian county, and was formally sworn into office.

Hopkinsville.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hamilton, an aged couple of the Lafayette vicinity, was burned and their five-months-old grandson lost his life. Mrs. Hamilton, the mother, attempted to save her child, but the stairway was cut off by the flames.

Bowling Green.—Chief of Police T. A. Potter arrested Dennis Harpool, a negro hotel porter, on a charge of grand larceny. Harpool was employed at the Potter Hotel and is charged with stealing a diamond from the brooch belonging to Mrs. Stuart, wife of Manager Stuart, of the hotel.

Frankfort.—C. F. Thomas, state insurance commissioner, has refused to issue a permit to the National Millers' Insurance Company, of Chicago, to do business in this state. The company is seeking by mandamus to compel him. Thomas complains that the company's charter does not comply with the state law.

Paris.—Following a number of complaints received from grocery and meat merchants that some of the smaller dealers are keeping their places of business open on Sunday, Mayor Jaures ordered the police to notify them, as well as others selling groceries, that in the future the law must be obeyed.

Louisville.—Two indictments charging Sheriff William E. Ross with voting more than once at the August 4 primary, and with aiding in false registration on October 3, were dismissed on motion of Commonwealth Attorney Sufferer, who said that his only evidence was that of the election officers, who were "practically accomplices."

Pleimingsburg.—Arthur Morrison has surrendered to officers seeking him on charges of desertion from the United States army and of evading arrest. He was taken to Fort Thomas by William L. Vunarsdall, city marshal, and delivered to the military authorities. Morrison's father and brother, who were charged with resisting arrest, have been released.

Franklin.—James M. Wright, a merchant of Franklin, was injured when the cook stove exploded in his residence and flying pieces struck him about the head and limbs. The water front on the inside of the stove had frozen and the expansion caused by heat was followed by the explosion. Window panes were shattered and the furniture in the room damaged.

Fort Thomas.—The Board of Education of Fort Thomas adopted a resolution to abolish the study of German from the high school. Spanish will be substituted for the 1918-19 school year, and it was stated that the elimination of German would be permanent. It was announced that German will be continued this year only to allow pupils to make up a certain number of credits.

Richmond.—Mrs. Mariah McKinney, mother of R. J. McKinney, had a narrow escape from being burned to death. While she was removing an ash pan from a heater her skirt caught fire and was completely burned off her body. Mrs. McKinney ran out of the house and rolled herself in the snow. Her daughter-in-law and Mrs. Flunoy, a nearby neighbor, rushed to the scene and threw snow upon her and thereby quenched the flames.

Grayson.—Ann Ledingham, one of four men under indictment charged with shooting to death Lyle Kitchin, alias May, while he was returning to his home, from attending church nearby, was found guilty and sentenced to 21 years in the penitentiary.

Greenville.—Ezekiel

When the War Will End.

Absolute knowledge I have none, But my aunt's washerwoman's sister's son

Heard a policeman on his beat Say to a laborer in the street That he had a letter just last week,

Written in the finest Greek From a Chinese collier in Timbuctoo,

Who said the negroes in Cuba knew Of a colored man in a Texas town Who got it straight from a circus clown

That a man in Klondike heard the news From a gang of South American Jews

About somebody in Borneo Who heard a man who claimed to know

Of a colored man in a Texas town Whose mother-in-law will undertake

To prove that her husband's sister's niece Has stated in a printed piece

That she has a son who has a friend Who knows when the war is going to end.

—Selected.

Announcement.

The Normal Department of the West Liberty Graded and High School will open Monday, Jan. 28, 1918.

Our aim is to give thorough and practical training to boys and girls, especially of Morgan county, who desire to teach in the public schools.

Many teachers have been drifted into military service and others are expecting to be called at once, which leaves vacancies in many of our schools which must be filled by competent teachers.

The demand for good teachers is greater than ever was known in the history of our country and there is a bright future for the aspiring, progressive teachers.

Normal training is essential to progressive teaching, and makes for modern methods of instruction. That normal instruction so essential to successful teaching can be had at home at much less expense than to go away.

Hoping to see as many present as possible at the opening of the Normal Department of school on the above date, I am,

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. LYKINS,
Normal Teacher.

Agricultural Survey.

To the Farmers of Morgan county:

Our Government has appointed me and the Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Leona B. Carter, to secure information in regard to the agricultural resources of the county. This information is of vital importance to our country in winning the war. The government wants this information to aid in the promotion of agriculture, and a prompt compliance with the request is expected. The names of those not furnishing the information will be sent to the department as persons refusing to furnish the information requested. We are mailing blanks to teachers, trustees and others. They should receive them by Jan. 24 and must be filled and returned by Jan. 28. Give a day or two of your time, if necessary. Remember we are at war, and if our boys are making the sacrifice of going to the trenches can not you sacrifice the time to give vital information to your country?

BERNARD E. WHITT,
(Co. Supt.) Chmn.

Notice.

To all curators, committees, administrators and guardians: You are notified that

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dressed to the Editor.
H. G. COTTLE, Editor.

You can truly say: "I never saw such a winter."

Every now and then that crown prince takes another lesson in the art of failure.

Vesuvius is again in eruption, probably in an effort to keep up with the rest of the earth.

"Forward with God," cries the kaiser. Which God—the God of the Christians or the war god of the Moslem?

Nick Romanoff is said to have plenty of cash in the bank of England. Uncle Sam might attach it as security for money loaned his government.

Congressman Kitchen thinks we should tax "till it hurts," yet we have noticed no great anxiety on the Congressman's part to take his own medicine.

How it must strafe those haughty flyer crews to be compelled to take a siding while a battered old coal train crawls by and limbers up on the track before them.

There are a million soldiers in this country who would give six month's pay for the opportunity Dr. Law, the kaiser's American dentist, so carelessly threw away.

"We wonder how the kaiser is going to make peace with God."—Detroit Free Press. He fully expects, after he has conquered the earth, that God will sue for peace with him.

An English legal decision says that butchers may not weigh feet with shoulders and legs of mutton. Over here it has been customary for butchers to weigh hands with cuts of steak, but we didn't know that English butchers went us one better and weighed their feet, too.

Our State Senator, Dr. Whiteaker, received merited recognition in committee assignments, being on the Rules and other important committees. Whiteaker will do no "playing to the galleries," but can be depended upon when vital questions are to be decided. Our Senatorial and Legislative districts were wise in the selection of Dr. J. D. Whiteaker and Luther Pieratt to represent us. We can, with assurance, depend upon them to do the right things.

WOMAN A WORLD POWER.

What is to be the status of the American woman when this war is over? This a question that is exercising the minds of a great many people these days. For a generation, now, she has been contending for equal political rights, and of late years she has been coming into her own in this particular. For a number of years, too, she has been gradually invading the ranks of business, though not to any alarming(?) extent. But with the calling of the millions of men to the army, the call has at last come to woman to demonstrate that she is, as members of her sex have long contended, capable of shouldering the business load and bearing it "manfully."

It is no uncommon sight to see woman doing what has been considered "men's work." Not such as clerking, bookkeeping and all forms of clerical work, but hard labor, work that until lately it was not thought that women were capable of performing. We see them on public works of various kinds, in factories and workshops; and lately a great steel magnate was quoted as saying that he would not be surprised if before long he had to take on a thousand women to take the place of men drafted for the army.

And to the credit of the women be it said that in the great majority of the instances they are making good. They are not only developing an ability for work and business that a few years ago would have surprised the world, but they really appear to enjoy the work.

There may be at the bottom of their success the long suppressed desire to show themselves independent of man for a subsistence. If this be the case they have reason to be gratified, as they are fast becoming a recognized factor in all the activities of life.

But, when the present emergency is past, will woman resume her old sphere of semi-dependent and home body; or will she hold tenaciously to what she has gained and refuse to be ousted from her recently-won vantage? In case she should consent to resume her old status, the world would soon readjust itself and human life would continue to flow on as before. But if not, the entire business fabric of the world will have to be remodeled and new adjustments and alignments made. The addition of a few million female workers will work a great change in labor conditions—a change that will call for careful handling.

But perhaps the most vital question in this connection is that of its influence on the homes of the land. The United States has always been pre-eminently a nation of

With us the home life has been enthroned above all else, and nothing was suffered to

development. Will the

the question of

one vital

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

By virtue of the taxes due the State of Kentucky and County of Morgan for the year 1917, for one of my deputies, will on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1918

(it being County Court day) at 1 o'clock, p. m., or thereabout, at the front door of the court house in West Liberty, Ky., offer for sale at public outcry, for cash in hand, the following real estate, to satisfy said taxes:

Owner	Adjoining	No. Acres	Value	State Tax	County Tax	School Tax	Road Tax	Penalty	Cost	Total
Amyx, James Isaac Amyx		50	232	1.16	1.16	0.40	0.11	29	\$2.50	\$6.61
Bradley, W. R. W. J. Barnett		150	522	2.61	2.61	1.04	26	49	2.50	9.51
Claypool, Edgar, Will Halsey		50	348	1.74	1.74	70	17	36	2.50	8.29
Congleton, Elsie Tom Davis		30	928	4.64	4.64	1.85	46	84	2.50	14.93
Carpenter, Katherine										
Jas Carpenter		75	348	1.74	1.74	70	17	34	2.50	7.19
Darrow, L. James Keeton		20	348	1.74	1.74	70	17	34	2.50	7.19
Daniel Q C Emma C Salyer		1	116	.58	.58	23	5	11	2.50	4.05
Darkman, H W mineral		1000	1160	5.80	5.80	2.32	58	119	2.50	18.00
Elam, J. W heirs Mack Nickell		75	348	1.74	1.74	70	17	34	2.50	7.19
Frank, J. L & P. Bob Caskey		808	3364	16.82	16.82	6.73	168	312	2.50	47.06
Fugate, Willie heirs B M Fugate		16	70	.35	.35	14	3	6	2.50	3.43
Gates, E. P. J D Oney		100	348	1.74	1.74	70	17	36	2.50	7.19
Henry, Jacob George Fugate		20	116	.58	.58	23	5	13	2.50	4.07
Hubbard, W W Cynthia Havens		2	348	1.74	1.74	70	17	34	2.50	7.19
Kennard, Burns George Rogers		130	870	4.35	4.35	1.74	43	31	2.50	14.19
Lykins, Bruce A T Day		34	232	1.16	1.16	46	11	22	2.50	6.61
Lind, Elvin 5 lots at Caney		1000	5.00	5.00	2.00	50	95	2.50	15.95	
Lewis, J. E. W T Blair		50	348	1.74	1.74	70	17	35	2.50	7.20
Lykins, L F lot at Caney		150	.75	.75	.30	7	14	2.50	4.43	
Motley, O H lot at Ezel		125	.62	.62	.25	8	13	2.50	4.17	
Nize, Carl Will Coal		2	140	.72	.72	29	7	13	2.50	4.44
Maxey, J. C Asa Nickell		1	174	.87	.87	35	8	16	2.50	4.83
Murphy, Henry Silas Murphy		75	870	4.35	4.35	1.74	43	31	2.50	14.19
Nickell, Richard Smith Nickell		125	751	3.77	3.77	1.51	37	73	2.50	12.95
Nickell, Gilliam W T, Ward		50	348	1.74	1.74	70	17	34	2.50	7.19
Ohio Fuel Oil Co Leases		503	2996	11.83	11.83	4.73	118	219	2.50	34.22
Patrick, J T lot at Caney		200	1.00	1.00	.40	10	20	2.50	4.70	
Rowe, J J W Deering		1-5	290	1.45	1.45	58	14	27	2.50	6.30
Rosner, Clay Boyd Whit		40	232	1.16	1.16	46	11	22	2.50	6.61
Schicklin, J H W F Lacy		123	604	3.48	3.48	1.39	34	64	2.50	11.83
Smith, John Essie Fairchild		40	232	1.16	1.16	46	11	22	2.50	6.61
Sergent, Roe F M Coll n.		40	232	1.16	1.16	46	11	22	2.50	6.61
Stigall, Allen		60	290	1.45	1.45	58	14	27	2.50	6.43
Smith, R T		64	174	.87	.87	35	8	18	2.50	4.85
Thacker, M H Lee Adkins		215	1334	6.67	6.67	2.67	66	125	2.50	20.42
Thomas, Henry		50	232	1.16	1.16	46	11	22	2.50	6.61
Utterback, Jack Omer Brown		60	232	1.16	1.16	46	11	22	2.50	6.61
Villiams, E D J M Walters		15	232	1.16	1.16	46	11	22	2.50	6.61
West Liberty, Ward 1										
Blair, Anderson W H Adkins		80	120	.60	.60	.24	2.50	42	2.50	8.29
Caskey, D A Frank Caskey		50	85	.43	.43	.15	1.50	41	2.50	8.56
Caskey, G W George Caskey		110	241	1.21	1.21	.48	1.50	72	2.50	12.70
Frailey, S R town lot in W L		172	250	1.25	1.25	.45	32	2.50	7.94	
Steele, Shack Wiley Steele		75	50	.25	.25	.09	1.50	55	2.50	10.35
Sebastian, W R lot in W L		80	163	.82	.82	.30	37	2.50	5.48	
Sellers, W R Dan Caskey		12	220	1.10	1.10	.43	1.50	54	2.50	8.89
Allen, Emma C lot in W L		400	4.20				31	2.50	7.01	
West Liberty, Ward No. 2										
Blevins, Maggie R M Elam		85	330	1.65	1.65	.62	1.20	2.50	20.91	
Conley, T L Lee Barker		47	219	1.10	1.10	.42	2.00	44	2.50	8.69
Elam, heirs Mack Nickell		50	348	1.74	1.74	.70	35	2.50	7.20	
Elam, Ashland Noah Elam		1	13	.06	.06	.02	1.50	16	2.50	4.71
Ferguson, Nettie Wells Cox		30	180	.90	.90	.34	14	2.50	4.58	
Keeton, C L Math Wells		4	72	.36	.36	.13	2.50	20	2.50	5.37
McGuire, S N John Wells		26	291	1.46	1.46	.56	66	2.50	13.60	
Thomas, J F Taylor Turner		1	154	.77	.77	.28	1.50	23	2.50	5.67
Tyler, Wm S N McGuire		1	247	1.24	1.24	.47	1.00	25	2.50	6.19
Thomson, Lou J R Wells		5	348	1.74	1.74	.70	34	2.50	7.16	
Womack, M T lot in W L		50	1781	8.91	8.91	3.42	1.42	2.50	22.49	
Ezel, No. 3										
Barr, Charley lot in Ezel		174	2.17	1.50	26	2.50	6.38			
Bartley, F K Floyd Robertson		6	41	.21	.21	.08	1.50	20	2.50	4.92
Byrant, H C John Mannin		60	137	.69	.69	.26	50	2.50	9.90	
Carrill, John M George Helton		75	265	1.33	1.33	.50	83	2.50	5.31	
Dennis, Elizabeth D Anderson		100	101	.51	.51	.19	1.7	2.50	4.84	
Elkins, Rich Gordon Henry		25	96	.48	.48	.17	2.50	26	2.50	6.93
Hurt, A C Sile Murphy		100	928	4.64	4.64	1.85	50	90	2.50	15.99
Ingram, Jas H Neff		50	116	.58	.58	.23	1.50	45	2.50	11.00
May, S A Claud Day		100	326	1.63	1.63	.62	98	2.50	15.75	
Murphy, N J John Noble		150	428	2.14	2.14	.81	1.53	2.50	24.56	
Pieratt, Ren M W Pieratt		13	25	.13	.13	.05	1.50	28	2.50	6.45
Patterson, Louise John Howard		50	210	1.05	1.05	.40	14	2.50	4.44	
Rice, Sally Asa Ratliff		30	116	.58	.58	.23	11	2.50	4.05	
Rice, Florence C Claypool		60	30	.15	.15	.06	1.50	16	2.50	4.83
Rasnic, W O lot in Ezel		25	174	.87	.87	.33	50	21	2.50	5.38
Ratliff, G S Dorrie Ingram		35	248	1.24	1.24	.47	1.50	27	2.50	6.97
Tom's Branch No. 4										
Cox, Claud F P D Cox		30	124	.62	.62	.23	1.50	28	2.50	6.46
Dennis, Robert Alfonso Lawson		100	371	1.86	1.86	.70	1.50	81	2.50	13.82
Fannin, Mollie A B Fannin		60	136	.68	.68	.26	31	2.50	6.88	
Hilton, Wm M Jas Vest		1	46	.23	.23	.09	2.50	18	2.50	5.18
Hilton, Bess David Whiteaker		30	140	.70	.70	.27	1.50	34	2.50	7.24
Lively, John Alphonzo Lawson		60	131	.66	.66	.25	2.50	36	2.50	7.63
Mannin, Aaron Charley Mannin		20	52	.26	.26	.10	2.50	26	2.50	6.31
Mays, A C C Mays		50	227	1.14	1.14	.43	2.50	41	2.50	8.38
Mays, Floyd C F Cox		60	185	.93	.93	.35	2.50	47	2.50	9.10
Vest, Stella A Keise Henry		12	212	1.06	1.06	.40	2.50	27	2.50	6.17
Whitenship, Sallie John Day		1	65	.33	.33	.12	9	2.50	3.51	
Howling, C A Powell Lewis		1	90	.45	.45	.17	50	10	2.50	3.83
Cox, Jas A Floyd Wells		25	125	.63	.63	.23	1.50	17	2.50	4.80
Cox, J D James Bays		50	210	1.05	1.05	.40	2.50	21	2.50	5.29
Croce, Arthur Wes Hunt		60	145	.73	.73	.28	2.50	47	2.50	9.09
Day, John Noah Long		62	332	1.66	1.66	.65	1.50	50	2.50	9.68
Kilgore, Jesse Wm Hamilton		1	110	.55	.55	.21	1.50	19	2.50	4.91
Lewis, Willie S Kelly Lewis		200	485	2.43	2.43	.93	2.50	93	2.50	16.52
Lewis, Lucetta Rohl Perry		100	45	.23	.23	.09	63	11	2.50	11.82
Lewis, Callie B Leslie Lewis		30	30	.15	.15	.06	1.50	34	2.50	7.23
Lewis, Arthur Norton		100	410	2.05	2.05	.78	2.50	90	2.50	15.47
Lewis, Wm H Curt Lewis		60	50	.25	.25	.10	1.50	44	2.50	8.71
Lewis, John L B Lewis		35	174	.87	.87	.33	1.50	27	2.50	6.42
Luk, David H Clel D Hunter		120	70	.35	.35	.14	1.50	48	2.50	8.19
McClurg, Luther John Lambert		40	151	.76	.76	.28	1.50	26	2.50	5.50
McClurg, O H Carter Stamper		1	45	.23	.23	.09	2.50	22	2.50	5.94
Peston, Maggi Dan Mar-		60	95	.48	.48	.18	2.50	26	2.50	6.38
Sargent, Jas P Bob Perry		15	85	.43	.43	.16	1.50	16	2.50	3.88
Sergeant, D Art Bill Sergeant		100	267	1.34	1.34	.52	2.50	57	2.50	10.80
North Fork No. 12										
Adkins, Mary J W M Leamaster		100	348	1.74	1.74	.70	35	2.50	7.20	
Adkins, T H lot at Rrdvine		4	39	1.01	1.45	2.50	20			
Dellart, Mary S Gren Lewis		40	55	.23	2.90		21			
Howard, Jane Lester Whit		50	406	2.03			38			
Hamilton, J D Proc Lewis		4	15	.58	.71	2.50	24			
Lewis, Proctor lot at Redwine		1	43	.41	.61	1.50	15			
McClurg, John M Dave Cissity		60	186	.996		9.57	1.50	43		
Rose, J R Lee Coal Co		30	101	.6729	72.30	2.50	5.61			
Flat Woods No. 17										
Cooper, Donn A S Vancleve		23	18	1.16	1.33		11			
Fugate, S N Glen May		50	296	517	6.44	1.50	57			
Goodmaster, G L Ben May		125	238	928	11.99	2.50	60			
Leach, J C James Adams		100	341	458	6.67	2.50	80			
Osborn, J T Andy Amyx		100	698	926	11.57	1.50	96			
Ratliff, Will J S Gipson		20	70	1.16	1.45	2.50	31			
Supervisors' Assesment										

GUMPTION,

Which is plain Common Sense, in United States language, without Educational Furbelows.

BY L. T. HOVERMALE.

What is Your Daughter's Associates Whispering to Her?

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien.

That to be hated needs but to be seen;

But seen too oft, familiar with her face,

We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Usually in approaching the discussion of the "Social Sin" we seek to deal in vapid generalities and to avoid the direct and local application. Yet the standard of virtue in each community is just what the mothers of that community determine that it shall be. Ergo, why, then, should not the mothers of the innocent girlhood of each community discuss the things that are a menace to the purity of their daughters candidly and prayerfully? The stanza quoted above has a whole sermon in four lines. Familiarity with vice makes us tolerant toward it and indifferent to its growth so long as it doesn't invade our homes or personally touch us.

An eminent sociologist who for many years was a police justice in New York City, stated recently that his researches proved that a majority of the wayward girls had been influenced to take their first step in vice by some girl associate, usually older than herself and clinging to the pretence of respectability. And here lies the danger to innocence. Man, in his assumption of superiority, accuses woman of being unforgiving toward her erring sisters, and loves to quote the words of the Master to the woman taken in the act of adultery, forgetting that the condition of Christ's forgiveness was that the woman should forsake her life of sin. He said: "Neither do I condemn thee, go thy way and sin no more." Women know that it is difficult for the woman who falls to reform, and what is sometimes termed the vindictiveness of woman to her kind is merely the mother instinct fighting against the contamination of her young. Man can not comprehend that instinct. Neither is man qualified to judge in such matters, for he is not chaste himself. Woman's virtue is a practice, man's virtue is a theory.

Parents of girls frequently hug the delusion that the fall of all girls is due to the seductive wiles of man. In facing a problem so vital to society it were well to do so candidly and recognize the fact that sex desire is as strong in girls as in boys. This realized the problem of protecting the girls is easier. It is useless, in this generation, to rail at the double standard of morals, unjust though it be, for centuries-old traditions can not be eradicated by the edict: "change!" We must prevent our girls from becoming familiar with vice.

Familiarity does not necessarily mean association with the vicious. A girl may become familiar with vice from its prevalence in the community without coming in actual contact with those who wear the scarlet letter. It is amazing that parents fondly trust that their daughters won't hear the salacious gossip of the neighborhood. And what must be her inexperienced thoughts at finding her parents tolerant toward flagrant and notorious immorality? What can she think if the community reeks with the evidence of unbridled licentiousness, and the mothers and fathers are indifferent?

Do you seek to know what is being whispered into your daughter's ears by those with whom she comes in contact? Is the woman who does your housework a known prostitute, and do you allow her a footing of social standing in the home and intimacy with your daughter? Or, do you permit in your homes on terms of equality girls who are grasping the portals or res-

even the little boys of the street? Moreover, do you carelessly pass over the fact that in the community certain houses are conducted, to all appearances, as immoral resorts?

These things taint the moral atmosphere of every community where they obtain, and it is impossible to rear a girl amidst such surroundings and keep her ignorant of the conditions and the public indifference that makes such conditions possible.

The moral atmosphere of any community is subject to the will of the parents—the mothers especially. They can sweep out indifference and bring order out of chaos.

What is your daughter's associates whispering to her? What are her environments whispering to her as to the public's approval of virtue and chastity?

Aiding the Enemy.

The boys in the trenches were amazed at the spectacle of the administration Democrats combining with the Republicans to wrest the honor of putting the national prohibition administration through.

Stanley has demonstrated that he is not a good sport nor a game loser. In spite of his efforts and contrary to the influence of the Governor the Democratic party is decidedly against liquor. And when Stanley saw that his liquor crowd was in a hopeless minority and that a political opponent had won the esteem and confidence of a majority of the party, he reveals the littleness of his nature by openly going over to the traditional enemies of the party and putting a club in their hands to be used against Democracy hereafter. Rather than let the element of the party that has, despite his frantic opposition, made a heart-breaking fight for temperance, have the credit for the final victory he joins to give the honor to the Republicans.

And will he carry out the deal made with the Republicans in regard to the re-districting of the State? If the Republicans have not been fairly dealt with heretofore in the manner of political districts, was it necessary for them to purchase justice?

The present State administration has virtually handed Kentucky over to the Republicans at the next State election. Nothing short of a miracle can save it. Of course, it means only one term, for the Republicans have demonstrated that they can not successfully administer the affairs of a Southern state, but why the experiment?

Out of it will come, however, sane political readjustment. Mr. Stanley will be retired to private life and thus the stormy petrel of Kentucky politics will be forgotten. Stanley's unpopularity is growing so rapidly that he will never attempt another race. A mere prediction, you say. Well, keep it in mind and see if I am not right. Even Stanley will be able to see the dissatisfaction he has caused, for it will be written in box-car letters.

"Up Again!"

When we were little shavers, toddling about the house and vent down on the floor or the ground because our feet could not keep up with our ambition to run and "get there" right off; grandmother, a lovely old down East lady, would sing out to us: "Up again! Never mind! That didn't hurt you! Up again!" So up again we would jump, all the hurt gone, just because grandmother cheered us to try it over again, writes Vincent in Farm Life.

Sam Jones has had the luck of bad crops two or three years. Things have seemed against him. But he has been as brave as a lion. No frost can ever come that froze the smile from his face or withered the hope in his heart. And he is right at it this year, just as if he had had the best of luck all through the years.

But I wonder who of his neighbors has been down to sing out to Sam: "Up again, old man! This is all right! You'll come out all right—can't help it!"

Save

1-wheat

use more corn

2-meat

use more fish & beans

3-fats

use just enough

4-sugar

use syrups

and serve
the cause of freedom

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

WHEATLESS BISCUITS.



Parched cornmeal is the feature of these excellent wheatless biscuits. First, the cornmeal—one-half a cup—is put in a shallow pan placed in the oven and stirred frequently until it is a delicate brown. The other ingredients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup of peanut butter and one and a half cups of water. Mix the peanut butter, water and salt and heat. While this mixture is hot stir in the meal which should also be hot. Beat thoroughly. The dough should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes in an ungreased pan. This makes 10 biscuits, each of which contains one-sixth of an ounce of protein.

DELICIOUS CORN MUFFINS.



Here's an old fashioned recipe for corn muffins that has recently been revived and used with unusual success in several of the larger New York hotels: To make three and a half dozen muffins take one quart milk, six ounces butter substitute, twelve ounces of light syrup or honey, four eggs, pinch of salt, two ounces baking powder, one and a half pounds cornmeal and one and a half pounds rye flour. The butter and syrup should be thoroughly mixed; then add the eggs gradually. Pour in the milk and add the rye flour mixed with cornmeal and baking powder.

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

HOT BREADS

Boston brown bread.
Hocake.
Muffins.
Biscuits.
Griddle cakes.
Waffles.

DESSERTS

Corn-meal molasses cake.
Apple corn bread.
Dumplings.
Gingerbread.
Fruit gems.

HEARTY DISHES

Corn-meal croquettes. Corn-meal fish balls.

Meat and corn-meal dumplings. Tamales.

The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

and cheer Sam up a little. Anyone who can give him a lift at the work, too. All the world will be the brighter for it. It's that to Sam and to you and to me, writes Vincent in Farm Life.

Codfish for Trench Soldiers.

The codfish army is a dream. It arrives in the trenches somewhere in France at the rate of 5,000,000 pounds a week. On its strength of "two breakfasts and one fish dinner" Canadian and British "Tommyes" are kept

up to their working mark. Cannibal herself is helping to solve the food problem by having two fish days a week—Tuesdays and Fridays, notes a correspondent. With this great demand for fish the Nova Scotia fisherman suffers neither fog, nor rain, nor ice, nor snow, nor darkness nor submarine to interfere with his task of supplying the dominion at the empire with fish in quantity, never paralleled in history.

\$6 Six Dollars \$6

LOUISVILLE

COURIER-JOURNAL

Daily by Mail

(Not Sunday)

AND

Licking Valley Courier

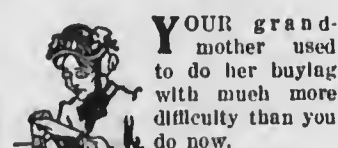
Your Home Paper and the Best Known Daily Newspaper of This Section.

An Excellent Combination

Subscription orders at this combined rate may be sent to the office of the Licking Valley Courier or to W. H. Gevedon, the Courier-Journal agent.

The Greatest of Modern Time Savers—The Newspapers

By MOSS.



YOUR grandmother used to do her buying with much more difficulty than you do now.

She had to inspect nearly everything personally. She took more time than you could possibly afford to waste. Times have changed.

EFFICIENT BUYING is now simplified through ADVERTISING. You go direct to the point. Newspaper advertising is the SHORTEST CUT to economical buying. It's a TIME SAVER and a DOLLAR SAVER. It adds you SPECIFICALLY and QUICKLY, more so than any other form of advertising.

Newspaper advertising hits the nail on the head. It holds the attention of thousands. Its results are IMMEDIATE, POSITIVE and SURE.

We want you actually to realize what newspaper advertising does for you. Don't you think you ought to be glad that you are living in this wonderful age of NEWSPAPER CONVENIENCE?

There is more Cataract in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Cataract to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Cataract Cure, manufactured by E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Take a Tip From Old Diogenes

By MOSS.



PLATO having a couple of thousand years ago deduced man as a two-legged animal without feathers. Diogenes the clasp who went around in the daytime with a lantern looking for an honest man plucked a rooster and took it into the roadway where the ancient philosophers discussed everything under the sun and said, "This is Plato's man." On which account this addition was made to the definition: "With broad, flat nails."

We all admit that old Diogenes was a pretty smart Greek, with a fine sense of humor. If he lived today he wouldn't have to use his lantern among day-light newspapers to find an honest advertiser. SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISING IS NOT THE HONEST. Dishonesty doesn't pay in advertising or in anything else. No daylight paper wants to have anything to do with the space buyer who deliberately tries to fool the public.

But, coming back to Plato's modified man, the moral of that story is: Be exact. Be specific. Don't overlook the details.

Do you watch the ads. in this paper CAREFULLY enough? Do you keep posted on the details? Do you make it your business to read them with EXACTNESS?

DON'T SKIP THE "BROAD, FLAT NAILS."

Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't know where to look to find it.

(Of special interest to applicants for school certificates who are not subscribers, but who just drop in to get a copy gratis.)

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers: Police Judge, W. G. Short. Town Attorney, H. C. Rose. Marshal, L. H. Roberts. Trustees: Evert Mathis, A. P. Gullett, W. M. Kendall, John McMann, R. B. Cossity. Clerk, Edgy Cochran. Treasurer, W. D. Archibald. Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY County Judge, J. H. Sebastian. County Attorney, H. C. Rose. County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell. Sheriff, Chas. P. Henry. Treasurer, W. M. Gardner. Supt. Schools, Bernard E. Whitt. Jailor, G. W. Stacy. Assessor, D. H. Dawson. Coroner, vacant. Surveyor, vacant. Rural School Supervisors: Miss Anna Nickell, M. Holbrook.

County Court, Second Monday in each month. Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second Monday in each month. Fiscal Court, On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS. First District, Ed Day, West Liberty, Ky., First Monday in each month. Second District, Robt. M. Eze, Ky., Tuesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, S. W. Deming.

Third District, E. W. Day, Grassy Creek, Ky., Wednesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, J. L. Havens. Fourth District, J. F. Lykins, Caney, Ky., Thursday after First Monday in each month. Constable, D. B. Lykins.

Fifth District, Thos. Davis, Cannel City, Friday after First Monday in each month. Constable, W. E. Bentley. Sixth District, M. G. Templeton, Florence, Saturday after First Monday in each month. Constable, B. Earlick.

Seventh District, D. W. V. Smith, Mima, Wednesday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, Albert Bell. Eighth District, Jas. H. Lewis, Baze, Ky., Friday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, S. A. Huges.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION John M. Lykins, Chairman. Educational Division No. 1, Jas. H. Lewis. Educational Division No. 2, D. M. Murphy. Educational Division No. 3, Ark Smith. Educational Division No. 4, P. S. Smith. Meets Second Monday in each month.

CIRCUIT COURT. Circuit Judge, D. W. Gardner, Salyersville. Commonwealth's Attorney, Floyd Arnett, West Liberty.

Circuit Court Clerk, J. D. Lykins. Trustee Jury Fund, Luther Pieratt. Master Commissioner, R. M. Oakley.

Morgan Circuit Court begins First Monday in March, Third Monday in June and Fourth Monday in September. 18 judicial days.

KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT. Governor, A. Owens Stanley. Lieutenant Governor, James D. Black. Secretary of State, Jas. P. Lewis. Attorney General, Chas. H. Morris. Auditor Public Accounts, Robt. L. Greene. State Treasurer, Sherman Goodpastor. Superintendent of Public Instruction, V. O. Gilbert.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Mat S. Cohen. Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Rodman W. Kennon. State Senator Thirty-fourth District, Chas. D. Arnett.

Representative Ninety-first District, D. B. Tyra, Stillwater, Ky.

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS Chief Justice Judge Shackelford Miller, Louisville Eastern Division Judge John D. Carroll, New Castle Judge Gus Thomas, Mayfield Judge Ernest C. Clarke, Falmouth Western Division Judge Warren E. Settle, Bowling Green Judge Rollin Hurt, Columbia Judge Flem D. Sampson, Paducah.

Commissioner of Appeals William Rogers Clay, Lexington

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CORRESPONDENCE

LOGVILLE.

Logville is still on the map notwithstanding the mercury, in trying to emulate Mr. McGinty, has gone down to 32 below zero.

The large saw mill owned by Kennard, Hopkins & Co. has shut down owing to the coal shortage and excess cold.

The Turkeyfoot Lumber Co. has begun cutting their timber purchased of Frank Kennard last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Kennard gave a social at their home on Mill street, East Logville, Saturday night. Among those present from the west end were Misses Anna Kennard, Flora Nickell and Myrtle Franklin and Messrs. Sewell Hamilton, Finley Kennard and others. They report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Patton, of Vimey Ridge, have gone home after visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Hamilton the past week.

Mr. Robert Caudill, of our town, and Miss Dale France, of Bloomington, were married last Wednesday. The next day Mr. Caudill got a card from the Local Board notifying him that he had been accepted for military service. Bob says the big German guns in France hold no terror for him.

Adrian Johnson has moved to Water street, East Logville; A. B. Perkins has moved from Broadway to Mill street; Johnnie Kennard moved to Mill street; George Elam moved to Spruce street; Herbert Elam moved to Little Jenkins, one mile South of Logville; Roll Kennard is moving to Bolsheviki street; Flem Kennard, Jr., moved to Third and West streets; F. L. Hammond moved to Shop street; Mrs. Biddy McGuire moved to Lick street; Bill Coffee moved to Silver Hill; Harvey Coffee moved to Bear St. When they get done moving I will write again.

F. MOSES.

For Sale—Household and kitchen furniture. S. M. R. HURT.

DINGUS.

Lina, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wheeler, has pneumonia. Dr. R. D. Sparks, of Elam, is treating her.

Postmaster J. W. Pelfrey, of Elamton, was the guest of U. S. Fraley and family Saturday night. The Relief-West Liberty mail was ice bound Thursday and Saturday of last week.

Elders W. J. Beculheimer and A. L. Gillum are conducting a singing school here on Saturdays and Sundays.

E. C. Williams has been absent the past ten days; the place—she knows best.

Rollie Kennard, who has been making his home with Lonzy Pack, near Jephtha, has moved to Logville.

Aunt Sarah Pelfrey, widow of Ned Pelfrey, is seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Caskey, near Elamton.

Esq. A. F. Blevins has been appointed County Road Engineer by Judge Sebastian, and will move to West Liberty as soon as the weather will permit to enter on his official duties.

H. C. Ferguson is worse and is not expected to live. SLAB.

MIMA.

J. F. Robbins visited his sister, Mrs. D. M. Rowland, at Dingus, Sunday.

Mrs. Lowerena Rowland, of Dingus, visited her mother, Mrs. Catherine Robbins, and other relatives here Monday.

Jacob Peters, of Ophir, died January 18th, of old age. He was a respected citizen and a consistent Christian.

Roseoe Young died Jan. 20 of typhoid. He had been sick three weeks. He was a splendid young man of good habits and will be missed by all who knew him.

Miss Nora Alice Canrell and Mr. Hatfield Gambill were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents Saturday, Jan. 19. The bride is a daughter of Mr. T. B. Canrell, the

visited their sister, Mrs. Jane Cantrell, at Ophir, from Saturday till Monday.

D. B. Daniel, of Dingus, visited Joseph Lemaster, who is very sick, Sunday. DAUGHT.

CANEY.

Miss Edna Elam returned from Matthew where she has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Elam, for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Neal Frisby, of Slade, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dykes.

Miss Edna Allen will leave Tuesday for Winchester to visit her sister, Mrs. Kelly Haddix. Garnie Whitt left Thursday for Torrent.

Local and Personal.



C. M. Carter, of Liberty Road, was in the city Saturday.

Jas. V. Henry, of Florress, was here on business this week.

A. F. Blevins, of Dingus, was in town on business Monday.

For Sale—Household and kitchen furniture. S. M. R. HURT.

L. P. and Glennie Oakley, of Blaze, were in town on business Saturday.

S. B. Allen and Everett McDaniell, of Forest, were in town Saturday.

Aaron Fairchild, of Elk Fork neighborhood, was here this week on business.

Bruce Ferguson, of Greer, visited the Courier crew while in town Saturday.

John S. Combs, of Jackson, is visiting his father-in-law, Sam Patton, this week.

W. T. Phillips, of Liberty Road, was in town Saturday to see his father, G. W. Phillips, who is confined to his room with grippie.

FOR SALE One house and lot in West Liberty. Will sell cheap on easy terms. Write W. B. CARAWAY, 395 R. 2, Mansfield, Ill.

Just as we are going to press we received the news that Henry Fairchild, who left this county about two months ago, had died at Mansfield, Ill., on the 18 inst.

Mrs. Emma Joffres, of Oklahoma City, Okla., Mrs. Mollie Rice, of Ardmore, Okla., Mrs. Lizzie Neal and Rev. J. B. Kendall, of Wilmore, are here, having been called to the bedside of their father, John A. Kendall, who is very low with pneumonia.

The stork defied the chill blasts of this unprecedented weather to pay a visit to the home of the editor, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, and left a big girl baby. Both the mother and child are getting along nicely. However, H. G. is so proud of the baby that we can only keep him at the Courier office about half the time.

Attention!

Any and all persons who are willing to knit socks, sweaters or mufflers for our soldier boys will be supplied with yarn if they will write or phone Mrs. H. M. Cox, West Liberty, Ky.

For Sale—Household and kitchen furniture. S. M. R. HURT.

Wanted.

A mine mule not over 53 inches high, 5 to 8 years old, and to weigh about 600 pounds. Persons having such a mule for sale can write to the undersigned and make arrangements to bring it to our mine near Redwine for trial. LENOX BITUMINOUS COAL CO., Loveland, Ky.

Time Will Tell.

Nora—Do you think marriage is always a failure? Adm—Always a failure! Well, I should say not. Why, I know a case where a wife fairly idolizes her husband, and he can't keep away from her.

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than \$5,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocery's sugar price is around 8 to 8 1/2 cents. He should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage. As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self-sufficient. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies. German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. These three countries were then upon East and West Indian sources for 1,250,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar. East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 to 20 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found only in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in supplying 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our case clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits. "Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr. Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw cane and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.50 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about \$5 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather than the difference between the

prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortions under the law.

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.21 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.66 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration: 1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned in good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.00 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventually," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refilling alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer."

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.30, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$1.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers."

"The price ultimately agreed was 25 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Farther than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is like all other refiners, limited to \$1.50 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade. "Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

No Butter at Vassar.

The announcement at Vassar college that no more butter will be served at dinner has caused much discussion, but the girls promise to give the plan a trial, says New York World. It is a fair measure, established on account of the high cost of living. The girls will have gravies, jellies and jams to make the place of butter. It was said that the college would lift the ban on butter for dinner just as soon as there were any complaints. The hard-boiled egg for breakfast is doomed, too; at least it must not be served where omelet is to be had. Because most of the girls have a sweet tooth, the college authorities will increase the sugar service at all meals; but this will be evened up by cutting down on meat.

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COULD HARDLY STAND ALONE

Terrible Suffering From Headache, Sideache, Backache, and Weakness, Relieved by Cardui, Says This Texas Lady.

Gonzales, Tex.—Mrs. Minnie Phillips, of this place, writes: "Five years ago I was taken with a pain in my left side. It was right under my left rib. It would commence with an aching and extend up into my left shoulder and on down into my back. By that time the pain would be so severe I would have to take to bed, and suffered usually about three days. I suffered this way for three years, and got to be a mere skeleton and was so weak I could hardly stand alone. Was not able to go anywhere and had to let my house work go. I suffered awful with a pain in my back and I had the headache all the time. My life was a misery, my stomach got in an awful condition, caused from taking so much medicine. I suffered so much pain. I had just about given up all hopes of our getting anything to help me. One day a Birthday Almanac was thrown in my yard. After reading its testimonials I decided to try Cardui, and am so thankful that I did, for I began to improve when on the second bottle. I am now a well woman and feeling fine and the cure has been permanent for it has been two years since my awful bad health. I will always praise and recommend Cardui." Try Cardui today. B 78

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain. Flour—Winter patents \$10.70, winter fancy \$10.20, do family \$9.70, do extras \$8.70, low grade \$8.20, hard patents \$11.25@11.75. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$20@30.50, No. 2 \$29.50@30, No. 3 \$28.75@29.25, No. 1 clover mixed \$29.75@30, No. 2 \$29.25@29.75, No. 1 clover \$30.50@31. Oats—New No. 2 white \$4 1/2@8 1/2, standard white \$4 1/2@8 1/2, No. 3 white \$4@8 1/2, No. 2 mixed \$2 1/2@8 1/2, No. 3 mixed \$1@8 1/2. Butter, Eggs and Poultry. Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 52c, centralized creamery extras 50 1/2c, firsts 48 1/2c, seconds 46c, fancy 45c, No. 1 packing stock 34c, No. 2 30c. Eggs—Prime firsts 56c, firsts 55c, ordinary firsts 54c, seconds 49c. Live Poultry—Hollers, under 2 lbs, 26c; fryers, 2 lbs. and over, 26c; roasting chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 26c; fowls, 5 lbs. and over, 26c; 3 1/2 lbs. and over, 24c; under 3 1/2 lbs, 24c; roosters, 18c. Live Stock. Cattle—Shippers \$10@13; butcher steers, extra \$11@12.50, good to choice \$10.25@11, common to fair \$7@9.50; heifers, extra \$10.50@11.75, good to choice \$9.75@10.50, common to fair \$7@9; cows, extra \$9@10, good to choice \$8.25@9, common to fair \$6.25@7.25, canners \$6@6.50, stockers and breeders \$4@9.50. Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$17.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$17.25, medium and mixed \$17@17.25, stags \$10@13.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$10@15.50, light shippers \$16@17.50.

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